

By D. M. AMBERRY.

BROKEN BOW, - - NEBRASKA

Brief Telegrams

Chauncey M. Depew is reassured of his re-election as United States senator from New York.

Iowa farmers have filed a protest against possible compromise on freight rate supervision.

New York Times has moved into its new building, which is thirty-one stories in height, the tallest in Gotham.

Parisians are raising a fund with which to purchase a sword for General Stoessel, the heroic defender of Port Arthur.

Emigration from the port of Bremen for the year 1904 was 133,681, a decrease of 41,639, as compared with 1903. Of the emigrants 14,328 were Germans.

The first observance in America of the centennial of the death of Friedrich Von Schiller, the German poet and philosopher, was held at Harvard university.

Senator Mitchell, in an interview, declares his innocence of complicity in the Oregon land frauds, and scores Prosecutor Heney and Secretary Hitchcock.

President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin believes the institution soon will have an attendance of 4,000 students, and urges the need of more funds.

Maude Gonne MacBride sends an appeal to America in behalf of the Irish famine sufferers, declaring that unless relief is speedily furnished hundreds will starve to death.

The Bank of England has announced that it is prepared to receive tenders for a new issue of the Irish loan amounting to \$20,000,000 and of the same rank as the stock already issued.

Robert Warne, a young business man of Kokomo, Ind., shot himself fatally on the anniversary of the death of his bride, who was one of the victims of the Iroquois theater fire horror.

In the trial of Charles L. Tucker at Cambridge, Mass., for the murder of Mabel Page, the state will attempt to prove that the motive for the crime was robbery.

Captain Robert L. Howse, who has just been appointed commandant of cadets at the West Point Military academy, is a native of Texas and was graduated at the academy in the class of June, 1888.

Enraged by jealousy of Frank Dunne, whom he believed to have alienated his wife's affections, Henry K. Loomis killed Dunne and Mrs. Loomis and then committed suicide at Portland, Ore.

Former parishioners of Dr. Irvine, in Braintree, Pa., start a rumor that the re-opening of the case is due to the influence of the Archbishop of Canterbury following an inquiry made during his recent visit to this country.

"Tom" Keenan, a railway evangelist, is to be sent into the West by Miss Helen Gould to preach religion and temperance to railroad men. Keenan has just completed a tour of the Gould system, on which he made 400 converts.

The total capitalization of 1,491 companies, which incorporated in the District of Columbia during the calendar year just ended, aggregated \$2,236,672,760. The total capitalization exceeded the previous year by almost one billion dollars.

Governor Durbine of Indiana is considering the advisability of suggesting to the legislature that the state appropriate money for a monument in Arlington cemetery to the memory of General Henry W. Lawton, who was killed in the Philippines.

A fire which broke out in the tobacco district of Greenville, N. C., destroyed two warehouses and several small buildings, besides 1,600,000 pounds of tobacco. Losses, \$60,000; insurance, \$40,000. The fire is believed to have been incendiary.

The Hungarian parliament died hard, its expiring struggles were continued for nearly three hours with two intermissions and came to an end amid scenes of disorder and jeers from the opposition.

The wheat market in Chicago is said to be congested by large concentrated holdings. Corn is weak under dull shipping and export trade and free western selling. Oats improve slowly under small receipts and provisions are lower on January liquidation.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that for the month ended December 31, 1904, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$985,549,321, which is a decrease for the month of \$3,691,596. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the amount of cash on hand.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition company wishes to turn back for melting and reminting 190,000 of the 250,000 gold souvenir dollars coined for the World's fair. Only 40,000 have been sold, but the exposition company wishes to reserve 20,000 coins for future sales. The coins are sold for \$3 each.

It is reported that President Roosevelt will retire Minister Conner after four months of service as ambassador to Mexico.

The war in the far east has cost Russia nearly a half billion dollars thus far and will cost much more before ended.

THE SIEGE ENDED

JAPS CAPTURE STRONGHOLD OF THE RUSSIANS.

FURTHER RESISTANCE USELESS

Stoessel, the Russian Commander, Asks Nogi to Name His Conditions for Surrender—Chief of Staff Sent Forward to Arrange Capitulation Terms.

STORY OF THE SIEGE.

May 5—Japanese troops land in peninsula.

May 6—Battle of Nanshan fought.

May 13—Port Arthur invested.

May 26—Kinchou captured.

May 30—Dainy captured.

June 13—Stoessel defeated at Wangow.

July 5—Japanese attack Takushan mountain.

December 2—203-Meter Hill captured.

December 2-15—Japanese fleet bombards Russian ships.

December 29—Rihlung fort is captured.

January 1—Stoessel offers to surrender.

January 2—Terms of capitulation are agreed upon.

Port Arthur, after a brave defense, has at last succumbed to the fierce tenacity of the Japanese attack. General Stoessel, most stubborn in carrying out the will of his sovereign, has seen the advance of the besieging army gain in momentum and energy, until to hold out longer would have been foolish, if not impossible. The conditions of the surrender are not yet known, but in all quarters it is anticipated that they are such as an honorable soldier may accept from a brave and victorious enemy.

At 9:45 o'clock last night the commissioners completed the signing of the capitulation agreement. Both armies had suspended hostilities five hours earlier. The city of Port Arthur will be occupied by the Japanese today.

The authorities in St. Petersburg, in the absence of direct news from General Stoessel that Port Arthur has surrendered, have not permitted the news to become public. Emperor Nicholas is in the south of Russia and his ministers are for the time being in the dark as to what dispatches have been sent to him from the front.

Tokio was the scene of rejoicing, people of all ranks finding in the outcome compensation for all the sacrifice of life and money that was entailed in the ten months' siege.

General Stoessel is being sharply criticized for destroying the Russian warships, attempting to choke the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur and dispatching the torpedo boat destroyers to Chefoo subsequent to his offer to surrender the fortress.

The Nichi Nichi says that while General Stoessel made a gallant defense his action in blowing up the ships after he had offered to surrender leaves a lasting blemish upon his military reputation. His action indicates a want of sincerity and leaves no room for an extension of treatment of him commensurate with the reputation won by the bravery and gallantry of his defense.

MAKE FORMAL ENTRY SUNDAY.

Japanese Officers to Be Given a Banquet.

Headquarters of the Third Japanese Army, at Port Arthur, via Fusan.—The formal entry of the Japanese into Port Arthur January 8 will be an imposing spectacle. The Japanese officers will be given a banquet in the city on January 10.

The reason for the surrender of the fortress is evident from a visit to Wantai hill. The entire strength of the position lays in the main line of outer defenses.

The possession of Wantai hill gave the besiegers the key to the fort east of the city. The hills in the rear were not fortified and afforded a full cover for the assaulting forces.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN SERIOUS.

Two Ball Cartridges Found Packed With Blanks.

WASHINGTON—As the result of investigation made by direction of General Crozier, chief of ordinance, it has been ascertained that among the 1,500,000 blank cartridges issued last summer to the regular and military troops which took part in the maneuvers at Manassas, Va., and in California, two ball cartridges were found, one at the Virginia camp and the other in California. Two men who packed the cartridges have been discharged. To guard against the possibility of such an occurrence General Crozier has directed that each box of blank cartridges shall be weighed before sealing.

Some women cease to be pretty after a short acquaintance.

Wedding Gift for Royal Pair.

BERLIN—The joint wedding gift of 100 cities of Prussia to Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecelia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the occasion of their marriage, to which invitations to contribute were sent out by a committee of mayors, will represent about 1 cent apiece from each Prussian city dweller. The present will be a silver table service for fifty persons and of more than 1,000 pieces of original designs, costing \$125,000, or \$25,000 more than the gift to the imperial pair in 1881.

TEXT OF CAPITULATION.

Conditions Under Which Port Arthur Was Given Up.

TOKIO—A telegram from General Nogi, giving the text of the capitulation convention, has been received. It is as follows:

Article 1—All Russian soldiers, marines, volunteers, also government officials at the garrison and harbor of Port Arthur are taken prisoners.

Art. 2—All forts, batteries, warships, other ships and boats, arms, ammunition, horses, all materials for hostile use, government buildings and all objects belonging to the Russian government shall be transferred to the Japanese army in their existing condition.

Art. 3—On the preceding two conditions being assented to, as a guarantee for the fulfillment thereof, the men garrisoning the forts and the batteries on Eise mountain, Sunshu mountain, Antse mountain and the line of eminences southeast therefrom shall be removed by noon of January 3 and the same shall be transferred to the Japanese army.

Art. 4—Should Russian military or naval men be deemed to have destroyed objects named in article 2, or to have caused alteration in any way in their condition, at the time of the signing of this compact, the negotiations shall be annulled and the Japanese army will take free action.

Art. 5—The Russian military and naval authorities shall prepare and transfer to the Japanese army a table showing the fortifications of Port Arthur and their respective positions, and maps showing the location of mines, underground and submarine, and all other dangerous objects; also a table showing the composition and system of the army and naval services at Port Arthur; a list of army and navy officers, with names, rank and duties of said officers; a list of army steamers, warships and other ships, with the numbers of their respective crews; a list of civilians, showing the number of men and women, their race and occupations.

Article 6—Arms, including those carried on the person; ammunition, war materials, government buildings, objects owned by the government, horses, warships and other ships, including their contents, excepting private property, shall be left in their present positions, and the commissioners of the Russian and Japanese armies shall decide upon the method of their transference.

Article 7—The Japanese army, considering the gallant resistance offered by the Russian army as being honorable, will permit the officers of the Russian army and navy, as well as officials belonging thereto, to carry swords and to take with them private property directly necessary for the maintenance of life. The previously mentioned officers, officials and volunteers who will sign a written parole pledging that they will not take up arms and in no wise take action contrary to the interests of the Japanese army until the close of the war, will receive the consent of the Japanese army to return to their country. Each army and navy officer will be allowed one servant, and such servant will be specially released on signing the parole.

Article 8—Non-commissioned officers and private of both army and navy and volunteers shall wear their uniforms, and, taking portable tents and necessary private property, and commanded by their respective officers, shall assemble at such places as may be indicated by the Japanese army. The Japanese commissioners will indicate the necessary details thereof.

Article 9—The sanitary corps and the accountants belonging to the Russian army and navy shall be retained by the Japanese while their services are deemed necessary for the caring for the sick and wounded prisoners. During such time such corps shall be required to render service under the direction of the sanitary corps and accountants of the Japanese army.

Article 10—The treatment to be accorded to the residents, the transfer of books and documents relating to municipal administration and finance and also detailed files necessary for the enforcement of this compact shall be embodied in a supplementary compact. The supplementary compact shall have the same force as this compact.

Article 11—One copy each of this compact shall be prepared for the Japanese and Russian armies and it shall have immediate effect upon the signature thereof.

For Port Arthur Defenders.

MINSK—Empress Nicholas arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning and reviewed the troops which have been ordered to the far east. At the station a deputation of the nobility handed the emperor \$13,000 for the defenders of Port Arthur. His majesty resumed his journey at noon.

Moscow Postpones Banquet.

MOSCOW—The annual municipal banquet has been postponed on account of the fall of Port Arthur.

Mail Robbery in France.

PARIS—A mail robbery is reported by the postal authorities to have occurred between Chartres and Proudes. The contents of seven sacks are missing. They are believed to contain a considerable quantity of important New York mail.

Causes a Recess of Diet.

TOKIO—It is expected that the diet will now take a recess and hold a special session for the purpose of passing a vote of thanks to General Nogi and the men of the Third army.

AS TO FORESTRY

CHIEF EXECUTIVE SPEAKS BEFORE THE CONGRESS.

GEN MANDERSON ALSO TALKS

The Former Nebraska Senator Says Preservation and Planting of Trees is Paramount Issue of the Present Time.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt was the principal speaker at a special session of the American Forestry Congress held Thursday at the National theater. The president, accompanied by Secretary Loeb, arrived at the theater promptly at 3 o'clock. He was escorted to the stage entrance and as he appeared before the immense audience, which filled every part of the house, the people received him standing, while the theater rang with applause and the orchestra played a patriotic air.

President Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific presided at the morning session. The board of directors reported action looking to the creation of an advisory board of the forest congress, to consist of representatives of various industrial bodies and to meet annually in Washington.

Charles F. Manderison, general solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and former United States senator from Nebraska, characterized the preservation of the timber industry of the country as "the paramount issue" and urged the planting and husbanding of timber wherever trees can be grown. He spoke of the enormous demands for ties. "Of the ties now on the railroad tracks of the country," he said, "10 per cent have to be replaced annually; their average cost is 50 cents, making an annual expenditure for this purpose of \$45,000,000, which is exclusive of the labor employed and the cost of local transportation. No feasible substitute has been found for the wooden tie." He urged the subjugation of private rights to public necessity, the study of means for eliminating waste and mismanagement, and the repeal of the timber and stone land sale act. Other addresses were made by J. T. Richards, chief engineer maintenance of way, Pennsylvania railroad; President L. E. Johnson of the Norfolk & Western railroad, and Herman von Schrenk of the Bureau of Forestry. The latter detailed the good results already announced in the preservative treatment of railroad timbers to prolong their durability.

Mr. von Schrenk also gave some facts adduced in recent experiments by the government, showing that, contrary to many reports, the injection of creosote into wood brings about no brittle and weakened condition of the wood. Secretary of the Navy Morton was expected to make an address on the dependence of the railroads on forest preservation, but was unable to attend.

SITUATION AT PORT ARTHUR
Town Not as Badly Damaged as Reported.
LONDON—Special dispatches from Tokio say that the Port Arthur garrison was marshaled at 9 o'clock Thursday morning at Yahutsul in accordance with the terms of the supplementary agreement.

The Standard's Port Arthur correspondent reports that the town appears to have been little damaged by the bombardment. Carriages and rickshaws are moving about with well dressed people, who apparently are anything but starved. The ruined forts resemble hills shaken by a mighty convulsion, and in many cases every trace of the works has disappeared.

According to the Daily Mail's Wei Hai Wei correspondent the British cruiser Andromeda, which sailed from Wei Hai Wei Wednesday morning for Port Arthur with hospital stores and surgeons, and which was not allowed to make a landing at Port Arthur, had a narrow escape, having passed two floating mines.

Japanese officials in London consider that it was solely on account of the danger of the vessels taking mines that the Andromeda's offer was declined. It is stated, however, that the British admiral omitted the formality of first asking whether assistance was acceptable to the Japanese authorities.

Shower of Soldiers' Medals.
WASHINGTON—Secretary Taft has forwarded to the house the draft of a resolution authorizing the president to cause medals to be struck and presented to officers, soldiers and others who served in the Spanish war, China relief expedition and Philippine insurrection.

For Port Arthur's Dead.
ST. LOUIS—There were requiem services at the war office and the admiralty today in honor of those who have fallen at Port Arthur. The national service at the Kazan cathedral has been postponed until Sunday.

Huge Bonfire of Cotton.
DALLAS, Tex.—A special from Shawnee, Okla., says that several thousand dollars' worth of cotton, estimated at 600 bales, gathered together in a huge pile in the little town of Asher, in the southern part of Pottawatomie county, furnished a huge bonfire with which to greet the new year.

In the presence of a large crowd the torch was applied and the ascending smoke was a witness that the farmers of this section are not to be outdone by those of other sections to reduce the supply.

THE SURRENDER.

Terms of Compact Made With Russian Forces.

The people of St. Petersburg have received with composure the news, known to the rest of the world a day earlier, of the fate of Port Arthur. The event had been anticipated and under official direction the minds of the populace were prepared to receive with resignation the fact of the publication of the dispatches forwarded last week by General Stoessel describing the straits to which the garrison had been reduced. The expectation in some quarters that the surrender of the fortress would be followed at the capital by anti-war demonstrations has not been realized. So far as there has been any expression of feeling it has been for carrying on the war with greater vigor.

Among the Russian officers there is a feeling that any proposals of peace that may be made must be made with the view that in order that peace may be lasting Japan must recognize Russia's right to free transit of its ships through waters of the far east. High Japanese officials declare that there is no probability of advances coming from their government looking toward peace negotiations. In official quarters in St. Petersburg it is said that no tender of good offices from a third party would be accepted and that any proposal for peace must come from Japan direct.

The text of the articles of capitulation of the Port Arthur garrison, signed by the commissioners representing General Stoessel and General Nogi, has been made public. All Russian soldiers, marines and civil officers of the garrison and harbor are made prisoners; all forts, batteries, vessels, munitions, etc., are transferred to the Japanese in the condition in which they existed at noon, January 3, violation of this clause to operate as an annulment of the negotiations, giving the Japanese army warrant to take free action; the Russian military and naval authorities are to furnish to the Japanese army an exhibit of all fortifications, underground and submarine mines, a list of the military officers, of ships and the numbers of their crews, and of civilians of both sexes, with their race and occupations and all public property, such as buildings, munitions of war, etc., which are to be left in the present position, pending arrangement for their transference.

Officers of the army and navy are permitted to retain their swords and such of their personal property as is directly necessary for the maintenance of life, and with one servant each, may, upon signing their parole not to take up arms during the continuance of the war, return to Russia.

Non-commissioned officers and privates will be held as prisoners. For the benefit of the sick and wounded Russians, the sanitary corps and the accountants belonging to the Russian army and navy will be required to serve under the Japanese sanitary corps and accountants for such period of time as may be deemed necessary.

Correspondence Between Japanese and Russian Commanders.

TOKIO—General Nogi reports as follows:

"At 5 in the afternoon of January 1 the enemy's bearer of a flag of truce came into the first line of our position south of Shushiyang and handed a letter to our officers. The same reached me at 9 o'clock at night. The letter is as follows:

"Judging by the general condition of the whole line of hostile positions held by you, I find further resistance at Port Arthur useless, and for the purpose of preventing needless sacrifice of lives, I propose to hold negotiations with reference to capitulation. Should you consent to the same you will please appoint commissioners for discussing the order and conditions regarding capitulation, and also appoint a place for such commissioners appointed to meet the same appointed by me.

"I take this opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my respect.

STOESSEL.

"Shortly after dawn today I will dispatch our bearer of a flag of truce with the following reply addressed to Stoessel:

"I have the honor to reply to your proposal to hold negotiations regarding the conditions and order of capitulation. For this purpose I have appointed as commissions Major General (Jichi, chief of staff of our army. He will be accompanied by some staff officers and civil officials. They will meet your commissioners January 2, noon, at Shushiyang. The commissioners of both parties will be empowered to sign a convention for the capitulation without waiting for ratification, and cause the same to take immediate effect. Authorization for such plenipotentiary powers shall be signed by the highest officer of both the negotiating parties and the same shall be exchanged by the respective commissioners.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my respect.

NOGI.

Whipping Post Advocated.
WASHINGTON—The local grand jury, in making its final report for the present term of the supreme court for the District of Columbia today recommended the establishment of the whipping post in the District.

The question has been considerably agitated ever since the president in his last annual message recommended corporal punishment for wife beaters in the District of Columbia. A recommendation that persons about to be married produce evidence of freedom from certain diseases also is made.

WAR WILL GO ON

NO GOVERNMENT FRIENDLY TO RUSSIA CAN ADVISE.

PREPARE FOR SPRING CAMPAIGN

Kouropatkin Will Have 700,000 Men at His Command by That Time—Japanese Take Many Prisoners—25,000 Are Surrendered at Fall of Port Arthur.

BERLIN—The highest diplomatic opinion here is that the surrender of Port Arthur makes it impossible for any government friendly to Russia to advise peace or to unite with any other government for mediation. The feeling at the Russian court, it is asserted here, is so absolutely for continuing the war that probably not one person who has access to the emperor of Russia could be found who, even privately, favors Russia accepting defeat.

German military opinion, while acknowledging the large moral effect of the fall of Port Arthur, inspiring the Japanese and depressing the Russians, regards it as only an incident and as having little relation to the immense field operations that will begin in the spring. General Kouropatkin, it is asserted in official circles, has 600,000 troops east of Baikal, of which more than 400,000 are already gathered at Mukden. It is impossible, the German military men aver, for the Russians to cease fighting with that army in being, which by spring, they add, is likely to number all told 700,000 men.

The Japanese, being full informed of Russia's preparations, are putting forth every resource to surpass them. Field operations of a magnitude not before seen in the war it is believed will begin in a few weeks.

PARIS—The official view here continues to regard mediation between Russia and Japan as impracticable. The Temps, semi-officially, in a leading article says:

Russia will not consider mediation at a moment when its self-esteem is suffering from the deepest wound, and will continue playing its strongest card, namely, the concentration of an overwhelming force under General Kouropatkin.

The same opinion is held at the Foreign office and at the Russian embassy.

TOKIO—The Japanese captured 25,000 prisoners at Port Arthur. The total number of the inhabitants is 35,000, of whom 20,000 are sick.

General Nogi reports to the army department that on January 3 the commissioners of both the Japanese and Russian armies concluded their conference and that from the morning of January 4 the actual transfer of war materials at Port Arthur as property of the Japanese government commenced.

NO RELIEF FOR SETTLERS.

Interior Department Opposes Any Extension of Time.

WASHINGTON—The Interior department, according to Judge Kinkaid, is square against Kinkaid's bill extending the time for settlement under the bill which become a law at the last session of congress.

"I desire my friends to know," said Judge Kinkaid, "that after having labored most earnestly with the secretary of the Interior and commissioner of the general land office, that there is no possibility for the passage of the measure which I had hoped might extend the time in which settlers could go upon the lands covered by the 640-acre bill. There is no relief in sight, and I would therefore suggest to intending settlers that they prepare to take up their residence at the time stipulated in the bill."

A million acres of land is to be opened under the Kinkaid law on February 14. Asked where this land was located, the representative from the Sixth Nebraska district stated that it was located in Lincoln, McPherson, Deuel and Cheyenne counties.

Judge Kinkaid today made the following recommendations for postmasters: Seneca, Thomas county, H. D. Uhler, vice the present postmaster, resigned; Mulline, Hooker county, John Kuderna, vice J. H. Lowe, resigned.

TO THE PEN FOR LIFE.

Supreme Court Rules in Mrs. Lillie's Case.

LINCOLN—Mrs. Margaret Lena Lillie must serve a life sentence in the Nebraska penitentiary. The supreme court overruled a motion for a rehearing, which leaves in force the judgment of the district court of Butler county, where Mrs. Lillie was tried and convicted of the murder of her husband, Harvey Lillie. The judgment of conviction was affirmed by the supreme court several months ago and since that time Mrs. Lillie's attorneys have made strenuous efforts to secure a rehearing, hoping to get a reversal. Since the trial and conviction Mrs. Lillie has been in the jail at David City, the supreme court having granted a stay of execution, pending action by the court.

Inspecting Foreign Ship Yards.
LONDON—The Russian naval attaché here informs the Associated Press that Vice Admiral Doubnsoff, who succeeds Kazankoff on the international commission to inquire into the North sea incident, is head of the technical commission appointed to make a tour of the shipbuilding yards and ordinance factories of Great Britain, France, Germany and other countries. The commission is to report on the capabilities of the various plants with the view of possible future orders for ships.